er recover their natural tone, whatever may Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent etion of 'Hooper's Medical Dictionary,' under e head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils sulting from the use of the defective trusses meetly worn, says. This evil was not fulemedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New his unprovement in the construction of trushis improvement in the construction in the sail recent rup-res and those of children, may be permanent-cured, and those of old people and of long ling, may, in many cases, also be reme-. The pad of-Dr. Hull's Truss is concave yed. The pad of Dr. Hull's Fruss is concave yed not convex; and hence the raised circular jurgin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the des of the hernial opening, and tends to close he aperture and cure the hernia. 

j.M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and pregeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, ha communication to Doctor Hull, says: [Internal of the present of the presen

ave applied your trusses in several hundred any upon whom I have applied your trusses, ary upon view the many cured; and some of these ere cases of long standing, where all other bases had failed. I send you a note of thanks in Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, o was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, ared under my care in less than two years .ing, in a labouring man forty years old, was ared under my notice by one of your trusses this months. A case of groin rupture, from fing, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on hom I applied one of your trusses, the day af-r the injury, was cured in three months. perience alone, can make known to the Surstruments. Your trusses are exclusively eferred by the Professors in both of the Medi Schools in this ciry, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1850. Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgesaye, The great and signal benefits which produced by this Truss, result from its et subservience to, and accordance with The operation and effect of this Truss is

use; which being convex. tended to enlarge, e dimensions of the rupture opening.' I am a pinion that the union of Surgical design & chanical structure in this instrument render al Surgeons in Europe and America.'

recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the ex-Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57,

ayette street, east of Monument Square. Bal-

March 41 THE STEAM BOAT

AS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:ove Easton every Wednesday and Saturday lge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to laintore, where she will arrive in the evening-ave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection archause wharf, every Tuesday and Friday archause wharf, every Tuesday and Friday arning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapot, thence to Cambridge if there should be any sangers on board for that place, and thence Eastons or directly to Easton, if no passens for Cambridge, the will leave Baltimore every. Monday

ming at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling be Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and turning from Chestertown to Baltimore the e day, calling at the wharf on Corsica

Il baggage and Packages to be at the risk he owners

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com. Liril 8.

ash to Barbors. Me wish to par-100 111 cliase.

both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field also, mechanics of every description, range wishing to self-will do well to give us all, as we are determined to give HIGHER III. as we are determined to give HIGHER IICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser of a new or may be hereafter in this market by communication in writing will be prompted trended to. We can at all times be found. Williamsons Hotel, Annapolis.

April 19th

## De Jetarpland Chazette.

VOL. LXXXV. Police of the plant of the

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1830.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GIPSEY'S PROPHECY -BY L E. L. Lair, throw back thy raven hair, Las thy white brow in the mounlight bare, I sill look on the stars, and look on thee, And real the page of thy destiny. Jidde thanks shall I have for my tale— pena in youth thy cheek will be pale; b. thy side is a red rose tree— the lone rose droops withered, so thou wilt be. not be not enough white the point lift neck is a ruby chain,
One of the rubies is broken in twain;
Them on the ground each shattered part,
Buk-nond lost, they will be like hity heart.
Buk son star—it shone at thy birth,
Losk again—it has fallen to earth; lark you star—it has fallen to earth; hook again—it has fallen to earth; hoglorys has passed like a thought away— 50 or yet sooner, wilt thou decay. Overvon fountain's silver fall, Wellmay they image thy future years. I may not read in thy hazel eyes For the long tark lash that over them lies; So in my art I can but see One shadow of doubt o'er thy destiny. Iran give thee but dark revealings
Of passionate hopes and wasted feelings—
Of love that passed like the lass wave, Of a broken heart and an early grave.

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CAPT. SMITH. All readers of American history, and par-ticularly those conversant with that of the settlement of the colony of Virginia, will be more or less acquainted with the important not which Capt. Smith bore in that enter-We do not remember, however, to have seen before in so condensed and popuhraform, any notice of the life and adven-tures before his arrival in Virginia, of this great min-for great he in truthwas-as that which will be found this evening in anothercolumn; and for which we are indebted to Sith's history of Virginia. The adventures itrecords are almost incredible; yet there is we presume, no reason to doubt of their authenticity. Indeed the hero of then seems to have been reserved for extraordinary adventures in both worlds; for the preservation of his life from the vengeance of Powhattan, the great chief of Virginia, by the intercession at the very moment of execution, of his daughter, Pocahontas (which is of undoubted authentity.) is quite as romantic and singular as any of his previous hair breadth 'scapes. It is melancholy to think that the toils and perils and sacrifices of this distinguished man, a long period rendered unavailing to the colony he loved, and so faithfully served, by the factious and sordid conduct of some of his

associates. His name, however, must ever ealure, and be held in reverence, as one among the chief founders of the old dominion.

N. V. American.

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPPAIN SMITH. He was born a gentleman to a competent ortune, at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, in the rear 1579.—From his very childhood, he had a roving and romantic fancy, and was was stopped for the present, and fell into ag his estate than him. However, at fifteen, the year 1594, he was bound to a merchant Lynne, the most considerable trader in hose parts. But because he would not send im immediately to sea, he found means in and with delusive hopes, from a Scottish gen-leman, of being effectually recommended to king James. But soon finding himself baffled expectations, he returned to Willoughof, his native place; where, meeting with no company, agreeable to his way of thinking, he retired into a wood, at a good distance from any town, and there built himself a pavillion of boughs, and was wholly employed in studying some treatises of the art of war, and in the exercise of his horse and lance— But his friends being concerned at such a whitasical turn of mind, prevailed with an I-thian gentleman, rider to the Earl of Lincoln, to induste himself into his acquaintancer & a key when the such as the such

ship. At last, the passions of these pious Christians rose so high that they threw him overboard; trusting we may suppose, in the merit and supererogation of that holy pilgrimage, to explate the trilling offence and pecadillo of murder. However, Smith, by the divine assistance, got safe to a small uninhabited island, against Nice in Savoy. From thence he was, the next day taken off by a French rover, who treated him very kindly, French rover, who treated him very kindly, and with whom he therefore made the tour of the whole Mediterranean, both on the Mahometan and Christian coast. At length, after a desperate battle, having taken a very rich Venetian ship, the generous Frenchman set him ashore with his share of the prize; amounthim asnore with his share of the prize samounting to five hundred sequins in specie, and a box of rich commodities worth near as much more. And now out of curiosity ranging all the regions and principalities of Italy, he at least want to Vianna and autered himself as last went to Vienna, and entered himself a gentleman volunteer, in Count Meldritch's regiment against the Turks.

He had not been long in the Christian Army, before he was distinguished for a man of great personal bravery; and in the seiges of Olumpagh and Alba Baralia he was the and

Olumpagh and Alba Regalis, he was the auther of some stratagems which shewed a hap-py talent for war, and did signal service to the Christian cause. He was thereupon immediately advanced to the command of a troop of horse; and was soon after made sergeant major of the regiment, a post at that time next to the lieutenant-colonel. But coupt Meldritch, a Transvlvanian nobleman by birth, afterwards passed with his regiment out of the Imperial service into that of his natural prince, Sigismond Bathori, Duke of Transylvania. And here, endeavouring to And here, endeavouring to recover some patrimonial lordships, then in the possession of the Turk, he laid siege to a strong town, chiefly inhabited by renegadoes and banditti. Whilst their works were advanced slowly, and with great difficulty, a Turkish officer issued out of the town, and challenged any Christian, of the dignity of a Captain, to a single combat. Many were ea-ger of the honour of humbling this haughty Mussulman; but it was at last decided by lot in favour of Captain Smith. Accordingly, the ramparts of the town being filled with fair dames and men in arms, and the Christian army drawn up in battalia, the combatants entered the field, well mounted and richly where at the first encounter, Smith bore the distribution to the ground, and went off triumphantly the colony, and his loss was their ruin and Turk to the ground, and went off triumphantly with his head. But the infidel garrison being enraged at this, he afterwards engaged two other officers; and being a great master of his arms, and the management of his horse, he carried off their heads in the same manner.

After which, being t ended with a guard of six thousand men, with the three Turkish horses led before him, and before each a Turk's head upon a spear, he was conducted to the general's pavilion; who received him with open arms, and presented him with a fine horse belt, worth three hundred ducats. Soon afmy, gave him his picture, set in gold-set-tled three hundred ducats upon him as yearly pension, and issued his letters patent of noblesse, giving him three Turk's heads, in a shield, for his arms—which coat he ever strangely set upon performing some brave and afterwards bore—and it was admitted and reafterwards bore—and it was admitted and readterwards bore—an nia was deprived of his dominions by the Emperor: and Smith, at the fatal battle of Rottentun, in the year 1602, was left upon the field, among the dreadful carnage of christians, as dead. But the pillagers perceiving life in him, and judging by the richness of his habit and armour, might be considerable, took great pains to recover him. After that his habit and armour, might be considerable, took great pains to recover him. After that, he was publicly sold, among the other prisoners; and was bought by a bashaw, who sent him to Constantinople, as a present to his mistress, Charatza Tragabigzanda, a beautiful young Tartarian lady. Smith was then twenty three years of age, in the bloom of life immediately to sea, he tound means in the train of Mr. Peregrine Berty, second son to the Lord Willoughby, to pass into Trance. Here, and in the Low Countries, he first learnt the rudiments of war, to which profession he was led by a strong propensity of general training the strong propensity of general training the strong propensity of general training the strong activities and, as it seems, of a very handsome personand mith delication. For this young lady was so moved with compassion of the strong activities and the strong activities activities and the strong activities and the str For this young lady was so moved with compas-sion, or rather love, for him, that she treated him with the utmost tenderness and regard; and to prevent his being ill used or sold, by her mother, she sent him into Tartary, to her brother, who was Timor, bashaw of Nalbrits, on the Palus Mootis. Here she intended should stay to learn the language, together with the manners and religion of the Turks, ill time should make her mistress of herself But the bashaw suspecting something of the natter, from the affectionate expressions with matter, from the affectionate expressions with which she recommended and pressed his good usage, only treated Smith with the greater cruelty and inhumanity. Smith's high spirit, raised also by a consciousness of Tragabigzanda's passion, could but ill brook this rash treatment. At last, being one day threshing lane at a greater shore a learne from the uniquentleman, rater to the Earl of Lincoln, is infinitely limited from his acquaintance? & is le was an expert forteman, and his talent a studies lay the same way with Mr. Smith's, be draw him from his his sylvan retirement, lypend some time with him at Tattersall.

But Smith's restless genius soon hurried lim again into Flanders, where lamenting to keeped effusion of Christian blood, he resoling to the him again into Flanders, where lamenting to keeped effusion of Christian blood, he resoling to the his fortune against the Lurks. In substy of adventure and mistortane, in which he always showed a high and mistrial spirit.

At Marseilles he embarked for Italy. But the sale meeting with much fools weather, eather of plertus as board hearly cursed him for a Hugonot, railed at Queen Elizabeth and his whole nation and work they should never the fair weather as long as he was in the

ship. At last, the passions of these pions frontiers. Here he was kindly entertained and presented, as also at all the places through which he passed. Having travelled through Siberia, Muscovy, Transfivania, and the midst beria. Muscovy, Transflvania, and the midst of Europe, he at length found his old friend and gracious patron. the Duke of Transylvania, at Leipsick, together with count Meldzitch, his Colonel, Having spent some time with them, the Duke, at his departure, gave him a pass, intimating the services he had done, and the honours he had received; presenting him at the same time, with fifteen senting him at the same time, with fifteen hundred ducats of gold, to repair his losses; and although he was now intent on returning and although he was now intent on returning to his country, yet, being furnished with this money, he spent some time in travelling through the principal cities and provinces of Germany, France and Spain. From the last, being led by the rumor of wars, he passed over into Africa, and visited the Court of Morocco. Having viewed many of the places and curiosities of Barbary, he returned through the court of the solid rock; and that the resting places of the celebrated patriarchs still exist, and are plainly to be discerned. The tribute paid, however, by the followers of the Prophet to the burial-place of Rachel, is far more sincer and impressive than the walls of marble or the gilded domes; the desired which the Turks feel that their ashes may east near here is singular and externed. and curiosities of Barbary, he returned through France, to England; and in his passage in a All around this simple tomb, lie thickly French galley, they had a most desperate engagement, for two or three days to gether, with two Spanish men of war. In England, all things were still, and in the most profound peace: so that there was no room or prospect for a recognition of the still still the still stil or a person of his active and warlike genius. And, therefore, having spent some time iu an dle and uneasy state, he willingly embarked himself with Captain Gosnold, in the pros

pect of settling colonies in America, and came to Virginia. His conduct here hath been sufficiently related; and I shall finish his character with the testimonies of some of hissoldiers and fellow adventurers. They own him to have made justice his first guide, and experience his second.—That he was ever fruitful in expedients to provide for the people under his command, whom he would never suffer to want any thing, he either had, or could progress that he rather chose to lead, than send, His conduct here hath been sufficiently recure; that he rather chose to lead, than send, zards, or fatiguing expeditions, always shared every thing equally with his company, and never desired them to do or undergo any thing that he was not ready to do or undergo him-self; that he hated baseness, sloth, pride, and indignity more than any danger; that he would suffer want, rat er than borrow—and starve sooner than not pay; that he loved ac-tion more than words—and hated falsehood and covetousness worse than death; and that destruction. They confess that there were many captains in that age (as there are indeed in all ages) who were no soldiers; but that Captain Smith was a soldier of the true. English stamp, who fought not for gain or empty praise, but for his country's honour and success here were worthy of eternal memory; that by the mere force of his virtue and cou-rage, he awed the Indian kings, and made them submit, and bring presents; that, notsolution there was seldom seen a milder and nothing in him counterfeit or slv. but was open, honest, and sincere; and that they never knew a soldier, before him, so free from those

military vices, wine, tobacco, dice, and oaths

TOMB OF RACHEL. A few miles further on are the ruins of the village of Rama; fragments of walls, only a few feet high, are now the vestiges of the place where the prophet so beautifully predicted the mourning of the Innocent. There is a spot on the plain, at no great distance from the ed village, of much higher interest-the tomb of Rachel. It is one of the few places where the observer is persuaded that tradition has not erred; as it fulfills literally the words of Israel in his last hour, when dwelling on the only indelible remembrance that earth seemed to claim from him.—The long exile, the converse with the angels of God, the wealth

ay from Bethlehem, and I buried her there. The spot is as wild and solitary as can well be conceived; no palms or cypresses give their shelter from the blast; not a single tree spreads its shade where the ashes of the beau-tiful mother of Israel rest. Yet there is something in this sepulchre in the wilderness, that excites a deeper interest than more splendid or revered ones. The tombs of Zacharias and Absalom, in the valley of Jehosaphat, or of the Kings in the plain of Jeremiah, the traveller looks at with careless indifference; be veiler looks at with careless indinerence; be-side that of Rachel has fancy wanders to the land of the people of the East, to the power of beauty that could so long make banishment sweet; to the devoted companion of the wan-derer, who deemed all troubles light for her

The Turks have surrounded most of the burial places of the chief characters of the Old Testament, with more pomp and stately observance than this; over that of David and Solomon, on the declivity of Zien, a mosque is erected; the cave too of Machpelah, at Hebron, is covered by a large and ancient mos que, and all around the soil is held inviolable he cave is in the middle of the interior of The cave is in the middle of the interest of the edificer its dark and deep cutrance only, is visible; and this rank, cutrant, even by the steps of the shifted. For most than a century, not here than the think by peans are known; either cby daring or bribery, to have visited it; the last was an Italian Count,

a traveller who, by paying very high, was allowed by his guardians to tread the floor of the mosque, and descend into the obscurity of the hallowed caverny this was thirty years since. It is a great pity that so memorable a scene should be closed to the curious eye; the bold valley in which the ancient town of Hebron stands, is often visited by the step of the bron stands, is often visited by the step of the pilgrim and the traveller; but the penalty of death to every Christian who enters within the walls of the mosque, is too dear a payment for the gratification. The care is said by the Turks to be deep and very spacious, cut out of the solid rock; and that the resting places of the celebrated patriarchs still exist, and are about to be discount.

may rest near hers, is singular and extreme. strewn the graves of the Mussulmans. A trait such as this, speaks more for the character of this people than many volums written in their visilom, or holiness, in the character of her who sleeps beneath, (for which qualities they show so much respect to the sepulchres of Abraham, of David and his son)—but simply for the high domestic virtues and qualities which belong to Rachel; she was a devoted wife and an excellent mother, as well as the parent of a mighty people; and for these things do the Turks venerate her memory. It is a scene of no common interest, when

a funeral train issues from the gate of the city, and passing slowly over the plain of Re-phidim, draws nigh the lonely sepulchre, with an earnest desire that the parent or child whose remains they bear may sleep in a spot so venerated. Was a Jew to cross the procession at this moment, he would be treated with deep curses, and looks of hatred and scorn, by the very people who are about to kneel around the ashes of one of his ancestors. Deeply fallen nation! forbidden even to draw near or bow down at the place that is full of the remembrance of its ancient greatness. So rigidly are the Jews excluded from entering support the simple dome have been filled up. The band of mourners stand round the place, and the turban is bowed to the earth, while the funeral wail passes over the solitary waste, solemn and impressive, as if the spirits of the prophets themselves had come back, and saw

prophets themselves had come back, and saw the desolation of their land. No splendid pillars of wood or stone, with inscriptions in letters of gold, are here; not a single memorial, which these people are o-therwise so fond of erecting in their cemetries. It seems to be sufficient, that they are placed beneath the favourite sod; and small and numerous mounds, over which the survivor some-times comes and weeps, which mark the places of the graves. If it be beautiful, in the splendid cemetry of Pere la Chaise, to see the widow or the orphan planting flowers over the ashes of the departed, and bathing them with their tears, it is surely more impressive to see the Oriental, in his simple and flowing days, mourning over the lonely grave in the wilderness where human pride and vanity cannot come.—Travels in the East.

THE LOVE OF FLOWERS.

The love of flowers seems a naturally im-planted passion, without any alloy or debasing object as a motive; the cottage has its pink, its rose, its polyanthus; the villa its geranium, its dahlia, and its cleantis; we cherish them in youth, we admire them in declination. ish them in youth, we admire weem in declin-ing days; but, perhaps, it is the early flowers of spring that always bring with them the greatest degree of pleasure, and our affections seem immediately to expand at the sight of the first opening blossom under the sunny wall or sheltered bank, however humble its and greatness which had gathered round him, all yield to the image of the loved and feithful of winter, our love of nature like the buds of wife; And as for me, Rachel died by me, in the vegetation, seems closed and torpid; but, like them, it unfolds and reanimates with the opening year, and we welcome our long lost associates with a cordiality that no other season can excite, as friends in a foreign clime. The violet of autumn is greeted with none of the love with which we hail the violet of the spring; it is unseasonable; perhaps it brings with it rather a thought of melancholy than of joy; we view it with curiosity, not af-fection, and thus the late is not like the early rose. It is not intrinsic beauty or splendour that so charms us, for the fair maids of spring cannot compete with the grander matrons of the advanced year; they would be unheeded, perhaps lost, in the rosy bowers of summer and of autumn; no, it is our meeting with a long lost friend, the reviving glow of a natulong lost friend, the reviving glow of a natural affection, that so warms us at this season; to maturity they give pleasure as a harbinger of the renewal of life, a signal of awakening nature, or of a higher promise; to youth they are expanding beings, opening years, hilarity and joy; and the child, let loose from the house, riots in the flowery mead, and is

"Monarch of all he surveys."

There is not appettier emblem of spring than an infant sporting in the sunny field, with its osier basket wreathed with butter cups, orchises said daisies. With summer flowers we seem to live as with our seighbours. in harmony and good will but spring flowers are cherished as private friendship.

Journal of a Naturalist.

## RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

The possibility of having the form of godliness, while the power does not exist, cannot be a subject of doubt. The majority of professed christians, are of a somewhat more decent (but perhaps often equally delusive) character, than the many, who, by openly immoral and vicious habits, indicate that christianity is with them but a name. Such decent professors have not abandoned the profession of the gospel, nor, it may be forgotten, the pro-priety and duty of attending public worship!— They may entertain a kind of vague dependence upon the death and sufferings of the Redeemer, and hope for pardon through His merits; and it may be because of their own innocent lives. Genuine religion is, however, something transcendantly above the easy form and profession. It is of no spiritual utility to e the name of Christ," unless also we depart from iniquity; it is of no avail to avow a belief in revelation, unless our hearts are re-ally moulded according to its precepts.

The power differs from the form of religion, in springing from the heart; and being grounded on a deep conviction of our sinfulness, and the necessity of redemption which is offered in the gospel. It is nothing superficial or evanescent, or insincere. The partaker of it must have felt in his soul what he professes with his lips, that "he is tied and bound with the chain of his sin;" he must have perceived his guilt before God, and must have been "weary and heavy laden" with the consciousness of his infirmities; he must have mourned over his The power differs from the form of religion, his infirmities; he must have mourned over his evil nature, and must have acknowledged his inability to merit heaven by his past observances; in a word, he must have experimentally learned some, at least, of the primary and fundamental truths of the gospel, before he can be truly said to have risen one single step above the mere formalities of religion.

With respect to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of some fashionable amusements, in a fulness of some fashismable amusements, in a religious point of view, I am not about to deliver an opinion. Were I asked, whether I think them conducive to the ends of piety and morality, I should know what to answer, although to questions which relate to actions not expressly permitted or forbidden in the word of God, it is no easy matter so to answer as to satisfy inquirers, who will think us need-lessly and unreisonably rigid if we answer one way; and pretend that we approve of all their excesses, and abuse of recreation if we answer the other way. But one thing I may say, that the pursuit of pleasure is one of the crying sins of the age in which we live, and that we can much better spare some of the most fashionable amusements of the day, than we can dis-

pense with a single help to piety and devotion.

Half of the follies and vanities of the world are mere contrivances to silence that troublesome monitor—conscience. There never was yet a good man who did not find that he both required and received divine assistance, to enable him to overcome his corruptions; and there never yet was a bad man, who did not perceive somewhat within him, forcibly retraining him from the commission of sin, and warmly urging him to the practice of holiness.

Whilst questions often originate in the imperfections of knowledge, they are as often selected, by the subtle and skeptical, to render their error and unbelief less suspected; and consequently to give them the greater currency. It is much easier to ask questions than to answer them. A short sentence, or even a few words, may contain doubts, for the solution of which volumes will be necessary.

The power of religion differs essentially from the form, in being of a purifying nature. It makes the christian desire to be perfect. even as His Father, which is in Heaven is perfect; for the he feels that sin may and must remain in him, as long as he continues in the present world, yet the aspiration of his mind is toward the ineffable beauty of holiness, and the beautude of a sinless state.

To evidence satisfactorily that our religion after new attainments; forgetting those things which are behind, we must, like the apostle, press forward to those which are before; where he power really exists, there will be "a growth in grace," and increasing knowledge of the doctrines of the cross of Christ, and a corresponding love for its precepts; a growing devot-edness to God, and deadness to the worlda progress in every thing spiritual and holy, and a retrocession from all that is earthly and impure. The desire to increase in all christian graces, and to be assimilated more and more to the image of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ

will become a permanent wish of the heart.
When sin presents itself before us, we shall feel a struggle to overcome its fascinations, and the heart will be elevated towards the throne of grace, for power to effect that holy The conquest thus divinely bestow or if we fall in the contest, there will ensue a salutary remorse, a godly contrition, far a bove the merely natural remonstrances of conscience, teaching us that we have acted un-wisely and ungratefully; that we have cruci-fied our Recemer aftern, and brought dark-ness, if not despair, into our own minds.

This uneasiness, under conscious guilt, will

not abate till we are again enabled, with true contrition, to repent, to pray, to plead the mer-its of our Redeemer, & to obtain strength from above, against the recurrence of temptation.

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